NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

Fersons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address at the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau ats. opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seventh

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The Canada salls from this port To Day at 12 o'clock.

In Congress, Yesterday,

Before the passage of the California bill, in the Senate, Mr. Walker of Wis. made a speech on Land Reform, after which that subject was postponed till Monday. Then came the great vote of the day, preceded by a variety of froth for Buncombe on the part of sundry Southern Senators. Finally the bill establishing a Territorial Government for New-Mexico was made the special order for to-day.

The House spent most of the day in wrangling about a change in the rules intended to prevent uscless talk, which all persons that know anything about Congress will admit to be a most wholesome intention. Before acting on the question the House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. Seddon enlightened the Universe as to the outrages on State Rights, committed in the late Message of President Fillmore.

California Bill Passed the Senate.

It is something to rejoice over, in these days of factious obstruction and fruitless legislation, that the Bill providing for the Admission of California into the Union yesterday passed the Senate by the decisive vote of 34 Yeas to 18 Nays-almost two to one. The warnings of Mr. Jeff. Davis and the contingent threatenings of Mr. Clemens served to postpone but not to prevent this triumph. The House will of course take up this bill when it next goes into Committee on the subject, and we trust it will meantime have so amended its Rules that a small minority can no longer stop the wheels of legislation. That done, two conscentive night-sittings ought to see the bill through to President Fillmore, where it will not long be detained. Friends of California in the House! you are disgraced beyond explanation or oblivion if you consent to adjourn before California is a State in the

The Lubor Movement.

When a few ignorant Immigrants, hardly one of whom could speak the language or read the journals of the country, were impelled by a mistaken idea of their rights and wrongs to attack the dwelling and injure the property of an alleged underworker in their trade, the Commercial Press of our City cried out in chorus, 'There! see 'what your 'Labor Movements' lead to !-'riot, robbery and destruction!' The Tribune was directly accured by the Satanie Press and more sneakingly inculpated by the Courier and Enquirer as the proximate author of these outrages through its 'Socialist' inculcations, when in fact Strikes and consequent violence against underworkers are part and parcel of the vicious Wages system which we are laboring to supersede -are at least five centuries old-and even the journal most vindictive against us proved that these law-breakers had nearly all been but a few months in the country, and scarcely knew a word of the language in which The Tribune is printed. But what of that? The wealthy and conservative class who take good care not to read The Tribune had been told that it advocates Jacobinic violence and outrage, and the Tailors' Mob came just in season to countenance that lie. So it was let slide.

But when the Laboring Class of our City, represented in their several Trades, came together in the Park on Monday evening, and resolved to sustain the Tailors in their righteous resistance to starvation wages, not by abetting them in acts of violence and outrage, not by taxing their own industry to support the Striking Tailors in a fruitless and pernicious idleness-but by supplying them with Capital to work upon and buying of them the products of their toil-the Mercantile Journals are suddenly stricken dumb! One or two of them give a meager outline of the doings at the meeting, but in a reluctant, ungracious way, while the larger number pass it over in utter silence! And yet we feel sure that no event has for many months occurred in our City of greater intrinsic consequence than that gathering of Mechanics and Laborers in the Park on Monday evening.

We demand for it the attention of all who have eyes and dare see for themselves. We challenge them to say whether the Socialist method of dealing with the relations of La. bor to Capital is not emphatically pacific and conservative. There exists a strike-a difference between certain workmen and their late employers respecting the Rate of Wages. The Employers say, 'We can pay but so much.' The Workmen respond, We must have more or famish-and if we must starve we have no incitement to work.' So the old Industrial machinery comes to a dead halt, and Production along with it. The Employers cannot fill their orders; the Workmen have a like vacuum in their stomachs. But here step in the active, prosperous Trades and say to the late Journeymen: "No, you shall not be forced to stand idle and famish-we will invest our \$5, \$10 and \$20 each in a Tailors' Cooperative Union, and buy therewith cloth, &c. part the extent of her needs-from Great

which you shall work up into garments which we and our fellow workers will buy of you at such prices as shall pay you fairly for your labor and enable you to support 'your families in comfort." And this generous resolve, when carried inte practical effect, is that appalling bugbear called So.

Why should not the Workers unite thus to aid at first and ultimately to emancipate each other? Why should not those who have work at decent wages invest a few dollars in such an enterprise? Nay, why should not generous and far-seeing Capitalists also aid the movement? If \$10,000 were subscribed for this purpose, it might be so invested and managed as to keep One Thousand Tailors constantly at work, pay them satisfactorily for their labor, and return a fair dividend to the stockholders .-All that is needed is a resolution on the part of those who own or control the Capital to give Labor a fair chance-not to study solely their own profit, but to consider the rights and welfare of the workers also-not to esteem Labor a mere com. medity to be screwed down to the lowest farthing, but to regard also those who must live by labor in the spirit of Christian brotherhood and Republican equality. We ask those who possess wealth to read carefully the proceedings of the Working Men's Meeting (published yesterday) and say whether Capital ought not to shake hands with Labor on the pacific and constructive basis there laid down-whether good men of means ought not to proffer their counsel, their experience, and if need be, some portion of their capital, to enable the Tailors first, afterward other Trades, to organize their labor, dispose of its products and apportion the proceeds, on the principles there set forth. We trust they may do so; and that the time may be thus hastened in which no man shall depend on any other for permission to work and to enjoy the fair and definite product of his toil. But, Workingmen! should all others hold back, you can solve this great problem of Liberty in Labor if you will. Do not throw away so fair an opportunity as the present!

Stenmship Line to Africa.

The last Evening Post contains a letter from Col. WM. H. MAXWELL of our City, dated London, 24th ult. from which we extract the following:

"Some of the best friends here of the system "of suppressing the sieve trade by the employment of ships of war on the cost of Africa." begin to despair suppressing the sieve trade by the employment of sbips of war on the cost of Africa." begin to despair of the plan, and now propose a treaty with Brazil, to limit the importation of slaves within a number to be agreed upon, and to be settled by the respective governments. The truth is, with all the expenditure for ships of war on the coast of Africa, the slave-trade increases, and the scheme has signally failed. I predict, in two years, the navalforce will be withdrawn from the African coast. Lord Palmeraton, it is said, is now in treaty to buy up all the Danish stations on the African coast, near the Bight of Benin, and intends to increase the military force in that quarter. This looks like a preparation for the withdrawal of the navalforce. The new plan of increasing the posts, it is thought, will be more effective in checking the infamous traffic.

"The people of the United States are not aware how much the English trade to the coast of Africa has increased in the last ten years; and hence the intense anxiety of the English merchants and manufacturers to extend their commerce into the infamous."

ufacturers to extend their commerce into the in-

As The Post fails to intimate that Col. Maxwell is in the pay of speculators, or that the above paragraphs cover any dark political intrigue, we shall venture to say that they strike us as embodying some useful hints and timely suggestions. The present system of Slave-Trade Suppression is a failure, and a very expensive one. It is costing the Nations engaged in it, our own inclusive, life and treasure, to little or no purpose. The Slave-trader in his light, sharp, handy clipper can outsail the National cruisers employed on the Slave coast; he is there but a few days and darts away before the climate has had time to do its deadly office on his crew : he can run where heavier vessels dare not: and if he gets one cargo of slaves safely into Cuba or Brazil, he can afford to scuttle his vessel next trip, if hard chased, and still have made money.

There must be a change of system. Instead of keeping large Naval forces cruising up and down the western coast of Africa, in quest of slavers who have only to avoid or outsail the cruisers and their fortune is soon made, the leading Christian Powers should combine to take possession of that coast, Christianize and civilize it, and seal up its whole extent against the infernal traffic which has given it so infamous a notoriety. It is far easier to deal with the slave-traders on the land than their customers or factors on the water, and probably a less amount than has been already expended in keeping the Slave-Trade about where it is for the last thirty years would suffice, rightly devoted, to extinguish it altogether.

- That Treaty with Brazil, stipulating for a limitation of her slave-trade, will prove a farce, if ever negotiated : but Col. Maxwell has the right idea of the matter. The Naval contingents of the cooperating Powers serve no good purpose; the Slave-Trade goes on in spite of them; and the true policy becomes apparent-withdraw the fleets and extend the posts; but, above all, increase and extend the legitimate Commerce between Christendom and benighted Africa. and cover her coasts with the arts, the industry and the comforts of civilized life.

While the British trade with Africa has so largely increased within the last ten years, our own has barely increased at all, and is all but imperceptible. Our commerce with a single West India Island many times exceeds that which we now maintain with the entire African Continent. Yet the latter might be extensive and lucrative, for Africa's surplus products are mainly such as we want, while we can advantageously supply nearly everything that she needs. She is now mainly supplied-perhaps to a hundredth Britain; but if our products were only within reach of her consumers, there can be no rational doubt that their consumption would largely and steadily increase. And if we should be able in the course of two or three years to induce two or three hundred thousand of the most energetic and capable of our Colored Population to migrate to Africa. resolved to consecrate their lives to the great work of her Religious and Social Regeneration, it is scarcely possible that flourishing cities should not spring up on her coasts and plenty and peace diffuse thems slves over her ravaged but most genial and fertile soil.

-We trust, therefore, that the grand idea of connecting all our principal seaports with Western Africa by a monthy line of Mail Steamers, touching at different points on the coast and bringing from Gibraltar the American Mails from the Mediterranean, will be favorably regarded by Congress. If its execution be confided to contractors, let the right men be selected for the service : and, as to terms, take the lowest for which the service can be procured. Only let the prosecution of the enterprise be assured, and we are satisfied; but it does seem that so beneficent and important an object is amply deserving of National effort and National support. If it be so, personal jealousies and feuds ought not to be permitted to

The Presidential Succession.

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Upon the death of a President of the United States and the consequent accession of the Vice-President to the office of President, the inquiry very naturally presents itself, who is the next constitutional and legal successor, eligible at all times during the Presidential term. In the consideration of this inquiry, this question arises, and to it your attention is solicited. In the event of the death, inability, resignation, &c. of President Fillmore furing the interim between the close of the Thirtyfirst Congress and the assembling of the Tairtysecond, who would be the constitutional and legal successor? This question is based upon the supposition, and deemed by your correspondent cor-rect, that the term of office of the President pro-tem of the Senate, like that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, expires with each Congress on the 4th of March, that from the close of the Thirty first Congress until the assembling of the Thirty-second, a period of about nine months, there will be no such officers, and consequently no constitutional and legal successor during that time. Annexed is the law passed by Congress pursuant to the requirement of the Constitution:

That in case of removal death, resignation or liability both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senter per despire, and in case there shall be no President of the Senter, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the Senter, until the disability be removed, or a President statil be elected.

This is believed to be the only law touching the matter under cossideration.

Ber Our correspondent's 'supposition' is a bad one, and leads him into all his difficulty. The present House of Representatives absolutely ceases to exist on the 4th of March next, from which day to the assembling of the next Congress there will be no Speaker, and of course none can during that term be eligible to the Presidency. But the Senate is understood and by itself construed to be a permanent body, and its President recently chosen remains its President until a successor shall be duly qualified, unless his term as Senator should meanwhile expire, which does not hopped to be the case with the incumbent. Unless, therefore, he should meantime resign his seat, William R. King of Alabama would succeed to the Presidency in case of Mr. Fillmore's death prior to the meeting of the next Congress. Ed. Trib.

EFFERVESCENSE OF 'THE DEMOCRACY.'-According to the Globe and Evening Post the Barnburner and Hunker quarrel will be renewed at the Primary Elections for the choice of Ward Representatives in the General Committee and Delegates to the Syracuse State Convention of the 11th -Some of the Loco Focus engaged in the Workingmen's movement have also announced that they will kick out all those who follow politics for a live-lihood, i. e. the 'Tammany Hall spouters,' and elect Industrials, which we think will be rather difficult. The following are the places for holding the polls in the several Wards, commencing at 8 P M, and five Delegates are to be chosen from each Ward to constitute Assembly District Convections for the choice of one Delegate to Syracuse, beside three Delegates to the General Committee are to be chosen from each Ward, and Ward Committees for 1850, where none exists:

The places of holding the poils are to be as follows:

First Ward—131 Centeral

Second Ward—131 Fullon at

First Ward—125 Cectar at.
Second Ward—135 Fulton at.
Third Ward—136 Fulton at.
Third Ward—Wm. Woodruff, Fulton at.
Fight Ward—Victoria, Leonard at.
Stath Word—Stath Ward Hutel.
Second Ward—198 Martion at.
Eight Ward—Churchil's, 1982 Spring at. Democratic leadoustics.

quarters.

nth Ward-Isaac S. Smith 30 Perry st.

nth Ward-Tenih Ward Hetel, corner Broome and

Nant Ward-Tenth Ward Errors, corner Columbia and Eleventh Ward-Edward Latham, corner Columbia and

Our'on ets.
Twel/th Word-Ringgold Hotel, Mahattanville.
Thirteenth Word-Issac Bachman, Grand-st. near Clin-

Fourteenth Word-Corner Grand and Elizabeth sts. 220

rend.
Fifteenth Ward-Corner Fourth and Thompson siz.
Sixteenth Ward-James Beglan's Hotel, 195 West-Sev-

Stifferna Fare-Sand Hermitage Hall, corne: Housion st. Secundenth Ward-Hermitage Hall, corne: Housion st. Eighteenth Ward-Milliman's, Broadway. Numberth Ward-C. G. Griffen's, Bloomingdale Road, Numberth Ward-C. G. Griffen's, Bloomingdale Road. It appears that the nominations for many of these Wards are already 'cut and dried, thus saving the 'faithful' much unnecessary trouble

Dr. NES, M. C. from Pa. is not dead. The Commercial was misled by a correspondent, and so misled us. We knew Dr. N.'s health had been feeble all the session, and the more readily credited the report. It was the wife of Dr. N. who died last Sunday, aged 54.

when they come forward to deposit their ballots.

JESNY LIND, on her way to this country, was to give two Concerts (instead of three, as was stated in our columns,) at Liverpool on the 17th and 19th inst. at \$2,500 per night. For these Concerts Tickets were selling freely at the last advices at \$25 each. Thirty of the principal nobility had written down from London to secure seats for both FROM PONCE, P. R .- We learn from Captain

Smith, of sohr. Atlantic, from Ponce, July 26, that sugar and molasses was very high and scarce, and no freights were offering. The market was glutted with American produce. Vessels were leaving in ballast for the Windward Islands, trying to get

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT .- Part XXL of this well-known half yearly Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, has just been issued in the usual style by the American publisher, Daniel Adee, 107 Fulton at. \$1 50 per annum.

BAD SPELLING .- Some of the English papers, among others the London Standard, speak of "Mr Phillimore" as the successor of Gen. Taylor

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Missouri Election. Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 13. Members of Congress.

I. (St. Louis, &c.) JOHN F. DARBY, Whig,

II. (Marion, &c.) GILCHRIST PORTER, do. do. III. (Jeff. City, &c.) JOHN G. MILLER, Whig, 332 ahead of James S. Green, (Anti Benton:) Camden, Schuyler and Miller Counties to hear from. | They gave Cass 847 to Taylor 435 votes in '45 on a high poil: so Miller is not yet out of the woods. Ed. Trib]

IV. (Platte, &c.) Clay, Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Ray and Clinton' Counties give Willard P. Hall (anti-Benton incumbent) 2,427 votes James B. Gardenhine (Benton) 2,241; Charles E. Bowman (Whig) 3,226. [These Counties gave Taylor 3,615, Cass 4,568 votes. The balance of the District gave Taylor but 1,315 votes, to 3.752 for Cass. We do not consider Bow. man's a bit more than even chance. Ed. Tr.

(Jackson, &c.) J. S. Phelps (Whig) is elected. Nonsense and confusion : Phelos is the Benton incumbent. S. H. Woodson is the Whig

candidate and we trust elected. Ed. Trib 1 Legislature .- Whig 60; Bentonians 32; Antido. 22-a clear Whig majority. [But there are more to come in. Ed Trib.]

Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Tuesday, Aug. 13. The returns, nearly full, show that there will be Loco-Foco majority in the new Legislature of Indiana and about the same in the Constitutional

Another Cuban Expedition.

The President has received information that another movement is on foot for the invasion of the Island of Cuba. He has ordered that a strict watch be kept upon the suspected parties.

From Washington.

By Special Dispatch to The Tribine.
Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 15. Mr. McKennon has not accepted. A dispatch has just been received from him stating that he will arrive here to-morrow evening and then deter-

Wm. Whitney of Penn. has been appointed Mail Agent between your city and San Francisco.

Indian Hestilities.

NEW-ORLEANS Aug. 16, 1850. Galveston dates of the 7th report continued Indian depredations-200 attacked Capt. Forbes's camp, at San Antonio Diego, and took several horses. They also attacked Davis's rancho, and captured a train of mules. Afterward they attacked a party of Mustangers, killed 7 and wounded 9 men.

Wild Cat, a Seminole Chief, with 700 Indians, peaceably disposed, have settled near Eagle Pass, and have made a compact to protect the Mexicans from the Camanches.

Gov. Bell has issued commissions for raising troops in almost every county for Santa Fé, to be ready to march on 1st Sept.

Lieut. Thomas Mason was drowned in the Rio

Wreck.

Halliers, Tuesday, Aug. 13-7 P.M. Wind west. The brig Hope, from Baltimore, has been wrecked on Sable Island. Her crew, cargo and materials have been saved.

Mackerel begin to appear off Sable Island.

A Dian Shot. Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 18. A man named Asa Eley was shot dead to day at Eleysville, Baltimore County, 26 miles from here, by a man named Morris, who was employed with others to mend a dam belonging to O Kisko factory. The property was owned by Eley. He ob. jected to the mending of the dam until he had been paid his claim, and he was about to shoot Morris, who, in self defense, shot Eley dead.

Progress of the Cholera. HARPER's FERRY, Tuesday, August 13.

Nine deaths by Cholera took place here last night and this morning. Among them Sherwood, the carrier of the Baltimore Sun.

WINCHESTER, VA. Tuesday, August 13.
There have been six deaths by Cholera here since last night; among them Mr. Langley, Superintendent of the Railroad.

Death in Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Monday, August 12.

Mrs. Mary Darragh, wife of Attorney-General Darragh, of this city, di--it is supposed from the Cholera.

Shielde of a Female at Norfolk.

An English woman named Mary Gordon, who came to this city a year ago, and has lived in a house of ill fame ever since, jumped out of a second story window last night and died shortly after from the mjuries received. She was at the time suffering from delirium tremens. Her manners and edu" cation showed her to be a woman well brought up. Before her death, she told those present that she had a father in England and a brother in New-York, both wealthy; that she had run away from them, and they had offered a large reward for her. She was between 21 and 22 years of age, and very

good looking. XXXIst CONGRESS-First Session.

SENATE WARRINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 13. Mr. Davis of Mass. submitted a resolution directing the Postmaster General to make a report to the Senate relative to the contracts for mail service by sea going steamers, the cost of such contracts, he manner of performance of such service, &c. Mr. Dickinson objecting, the resolution lies over.

The bill distributing the Public Lands among the The bill distributing the ruotic Lands among the States in which they lay for the use of actaal settlers thereon, was taken up and Mr. Walker made a speech in its support, after which it was postponed until Monday.

The California bill was taken up.
Mr. Davis of Miss. addressed the Senate in opposition to its passage, warning the Senate of the

position to its passage, warning the Senate of the serious and fatal consequences likely to follow the consummation of a measure so subversive of the Constitution and violative of the principles upon which our forefathers founded the Union of these States. He felt that the fate of the Union hang upon this measure, which enacted the Wilmot Proviso in effect, though not in form—a Proviso which the Legislature of Sovereign States had declared that they would resist to the last. In conclusion he warned the Senate that they were about to plunge into an abyss in which would lie buried all the glories of the Past, and all the hopes of the Future.

Mr. CLEMENS stated the reason which would impel bim to vote against the bill. He would do so first because no census of California had been taken and there was no evidence before the Senate that and there was no evidence before the Senate that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of California her population was sufficient to entitle her to one Representative in Congress. Again, that Constitution was formed and adopted under Executive and Military dictation and for the purpose of excluding the people of one half the Senter. pose of excluding the people of one-half the States of the Union from participating in the benefits of the Union from participating in the benefits of the new acquisitions. After some further remarks relative to the propriety of resistance to this measure he declared himself ready to perform whatever acts his State required of him. If she directed him to resist it in other fields he was ready to obey her, no matter what her mandate. ready to obey her, no matter what her mandate.

If this was treason, he was a traiter and intended

Mr. Houston defended the vote which he should give in favor of the bill. He pictured the evils of disunion, and scouted all idea of such result, and argued the propriety and justice of admitting California, and declared himself ready to assume every responsibility devolving on him, because of his vote in favor of that measure. In the course of

his remarks he alluded to the Nashville Convention in terms far from complimentary.

Mr. Barswell. defended that body from the aspersions of the Senator from Texas. He also opposed the passage of the California bill, and characterized it as the act of an unserroughous majority acterized it as the act of an unacrupulous majority trespassing upon the rights and feelings of a help-

less minority.

Mr. Ewing arose to reply to an intimation which he understood to have been thrown out yesterday by Mr. Berrien, to the effect that the late Executive had interfered in molding the institutions of California, and deluded her people into the adoption of the Constitution formed by them.

Mr. Berrien deaded having intended to make any charge. He only said that a letter which he read to the Senate contained such an intimation.

After further debate by Messrs. Davis of Miss and Houston, and some conversation between

and Houston, and some conversation between Messie, Cass and Clemens relative to the consist-ency of the course of the fymer upon the Wilmot Previse, the question was taken and the bill passed

Previse, the question was taken and the bill passed — Yeas 34, Nays 18, as follows:
Yass—Messrs Baidwin Bell Beston, Bradbury, Sright, Cass, Chase, Gooper, Davis of M. ss. Dickinson, Dodge of Wis, Dodge of Low, Douglas, Ewing, Green, Hale, Han in Huston, Jones, Miller, Nords, Phelps, Seward, Shields Smith, Springere, Storgen, Underwood, Upbam, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, Whitcomp,
Nays—Messrs, Archinon, Barwerd, Serrien, Briley, Ciences, Davis of Miss. Foote, Hunder, King, Mason, Motton, Fratt Rusk Schasian, Soile, Turney, Yulee.
The passage of the bill was greeted with demonstrations of applicase.
Mr. TURNEY signified a desire to enter a protest to the bill on the part of the minority.

to the bill on the part of the minority.

Mr. Dougt as moved that the bill to establish a

Territorial Government for New Mexico be made

Arritorial Government for New Mexico be made the special order for to morrow, 12 o'c'ock.

Mr. BUYLER expressed a desire to have the Furitive Slave bill taken up and acted upon first.

Mr. FOOTE expressed his great surprise that centlemen from the South should endeavor to de-lay action upon the Territorial bill, and commented with some severity men the action commented some severity upon the action of many South

ern Senators.

After further debate, the motion to make the bill a special order for to morrow was agreed to on a division-Yeas 25. Nays 14.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

Mr. Richardson asked the House to take up the Senate bill to pay the pension of \$20 a month to John Mitchell, a soldier in the Mexican war, who lost both arms in the service, and after a few words from Messrs. McLane and Thompson of Miss. the

bill was passed.

MR. BATLY moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which was disagreed to, Yeas 83, Nays 85. Mr. Jones from the Committee on Rules offered an amendment to them which he thus explained: we are all aware that under the rules, five minutes are allowed for explanation to a member offering an amendment; after that the debate has been closed, and some of the most business like and beneficial action has taken place under it; but we have also seen that the rule has been abused by the trans-fer of the amendment. It was originally in-ended to give the mover of an amendment, particularly on appropriation bills, an opportunity to explain it. This amendment from the Committee proposed to extend this right to any other member to reply; then no further debate is to take place on it. The same rule is to be extended to amendments.

Then the Committee shall vote, and the mover shall not be permitted to withdraw without the unanimous consent of the Committee. He moved

the previous question.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. hoped the gentleman would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Jones withdraw it to say, that the Report was from the Committee on Rules, and was offered for the purpose of facilitating the business of the House. They had instructed him to move the respices question. previous question.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. moved to lay the Report

on the table. Mr. INGE wanted to record his vote against it, and asked for the Yess and Nays, which were taken, and the Report was not laid on the table—50

Mr. BAYLY moved the House go into Committee

of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Messrs. Thourson of Miss. and Holmes at the same time asked for the Yeas and Nays. They were taken, and the question decided in the nega-

Mr. JONES's report still pending.
Mr. Daniel moved that there be a call of the
House, which was determined in the negative by

Yeas 39, Nays 143.
Mr. Holms moved that the House adjourn.
Mr. McLanz asked Mr. Jones to withdraw the emand for the previous question. Cries of "No. no."

Mr. Jones said he had no feeling in the matter; f the House were disposed to debate, he would withdraw the motion. Mr. INGE-I object to explanations.

Mr. McLane-I call for the business on the

Speaker's table, the morning hour having expired.
The Speaker-It has commenced, but not ex-Mr. Mc Lane said there was no power to prevent

members from offering and renewing amendments at any point. The report does not abridge the time; on the contrary, it enlarges it, giving ten minutes instead of five.

Mr. CLINOMAN believed that the morning hour had expired, and asked the gentleman to give way for a motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VINTON—If it goes over as unfinished business, it will never come up again.

Mr CLINGMAN—Will it not come up when Com

The SPEAKER replied, in his opinion, if a motion be made to refer the Report to Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, it would come up as the first morning business.

Mr. INCE-I wish to know if the morning hour has avered. has expired. SPEAKER-Not yet.
Mr. McLane made further remarks.

Mr. Isoz—Do I understand that the moraing hour has expired. It is so stated. Mr. Isoz moved that the House take up business on the Speaker's table. McLanz was proceeding with his remarks, when Mr. Cartter rose to a question of order, that the gentleman had gotten through with what he

had to say.

SPEAKER—The gentleman from Ohio is out of

Mr. CARTTER-My point of order is this, the gen-man is occupying the floor without having anything

The SPEAKER rapped briskly a call to order.

Mr. BAYLY rose to make an appeal to go into
Committee of the Whole, as the debate on the Civil and Diplomatic bill is to cease on Friday.

Mr. McClernand usked whether the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia were in order. The Speaker replied in the negative. The House refused to go into Committee, 73 to

Mr. McLanz resumed his remarks to show that the report does not answer the purpose of prevent-ing the abuse of the five minuterule.

Mr. INOZ rose to address the House, and several

gentlemen objected to Mr. McLane's transferring Mr. CARTTER rose to a question of order. Mr.

McLane, he said, was occupying time taking the matter over again. He wanted no bargains. Mr. McLane was understood as saying Mr. Cartter's remark was false.
The SPEAKER, amid much confusion, called to

Mr. McLanz explained. He had merely given way thinking Mr. loge wanted to ask him a question, and he moved to refer the report back to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to report the mede and means of enjoying the five minute rule, according to strict Parhamentary law.

Mr. Isoz concurred in the views expressed by Mr. McJ. according to a report does not accomplish the

Mr. McLane. The report does not accomplish the object avowed. Its object was to gag the minority and compel them to submit to injurious, unjust and heasty legislation, and it was a matter of surprise to him that the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Jones, should make himself an instrument to bring the proposition forward. He did not question the right of the gentleman to introduce the report, but the gentleman would find few from the South who have an identity of interest with him. Two members of the Committee on Rules, Messrs. Stephens and Kaufman, were absent, but he ventured the assertion that neither of them assented to the proposition. The proposition was offensive because it accomplishes nothing, and its object is in sulting in its character. It restricts debates to two members. What right has the House to do this to the exclusion of 229 other members? It involves a most odious discrimination. One object is paramou if we submit to one precedent of amendment, how can the South protect itself. The whole platform of protection will be awept away; if this amendment be allowed, others will follow, and the South will have no power of resistance; we are assailed by a ruthless aggressive majority, who are determined to carry out the measures which they know at heart we of the South oppose. We cannot for one day stay their domination. The only privilege which the minority have is to raise its voice sgainst the outrage which it has not the power to

Mr. ASHMUN did not care to discuss the merits Mr. Ashmus did not care to discuss the merits of the proposition. He suppred the reason why the previous question was withdrawn was to enable the sentiemen from Mayland and Alabama to make their very able and lucid arguments. The House had now littened to them, and enjoyed all light which these distinguished gentlemen were able to shed in opposition to the report. He would barely remark in reply to the comments of the gentlemen from Alabama that the syntheman from Tengessee Ligness was but an ingentleman from Tonnesee (Jones) was but an in-strument a tool, in the hands of the Committee which had perpetrated a wrong on Southern rights, that Jones is a Southern man and may take the lecture to himself. It did not belong to him (Ash-mun) as a member of the Committee. When the repert was avreed to the committee. mun) as a member of the Committee. When the report was agreed to, there were present three Northern and two Southern men, and these five were aranimous, therefore, if any outrage has been attempted on Southern rights, as has been pretended by the gentleman from Alabama, these two gentlemen on the Committee of Rules are guilty. He rose to bring the debate to a close, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Jourson of Arkansas, moved a call of the House, but the motion was disagreed to Yous 19,

Nays 105.
Mr. Baylly said that this question would come up to morrow when the House would be in a bet-ter humor, and on his motion the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplo-

matid Appropriation bill. Mr. Sannes reviewed the President's recent Mcssage concerning New-Mexico and Texas. In his opinion the views therein announced we versive of the fundamental principles of Government. He closely argued the matter and declaim ed sgainst the power assumed to operce a sovereign

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SUMMER RETREATS .- Mr. Editor: - If any of your numerous ci y readers are looking for a quiet retreat for the remaining weeks of summer, let me refer them to the Salisbury House in this place, kept by H. S. Norten Esq. The boase and table are good, the adjacent groves furnish beautiful walks, the drives in the vicinity are fire, and the scenery of the town, its lakes and its mountains, are lovely and picturesqua. The Falls of the Housatonic are near; and this is one of the routes to the celebrated Bast Blah Falls in the Tagahoutk mountairs, which afford a fine excursion for a day I may add that the charges are reasonable, and that Th.

Tribune brings to the boarders the daily news. Person a coming from New York, leave at 8 o'clock A.M. by the New-Haven ratiroad, and at Bridgeport take the Housatonic train to Falls Vallage, where stages are always Conn. Say 13, 1850.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser FLUTES .- A few days since we received, through

the kindness of a friend, three flates -one a common eight keyed flute, improved; another, a Diatonic Flute, and a third, a Boehm Flute, from our former townsman, Mr. A. G. BADGER, now of 181 Broadway, New York. The improved common flute is a good instrument, and in work manship, accuracy and perfection of tone, superior to those usually in market. The Diatonic Flute is an instrument so altered in size and resition of holes as to give A and E, which on the emmon flute are extremely weak and imperfect, full and effect tones. This is done by maxing the holes large and equi-distant, no the third finger of both hands of the player to operate on keys instead of holes, causing no change in the manipulation for those notes from that of the old flote, and so little varying in others and these on the alight, that an examination of the scale for one or two hours, with a good memory is sufficient for one who is a proficient on the old flate, to do justice with it to music. These arrangements, by rendering its notes so full and nearly perfect, make it vasily superior to the common flate.

however improved

The Boehm Flute is so instrument in the construction of which the principle of equality in size and distance, that is, the natural order of the size and situation of the holes is preserved inviolate, thereby rendering its every note falls rich and mellow in tone, so perfectly so, as to fit it for ac. companying the most perfect stringed instruments and the best rained voices, being in this respect superior even to the Diatonic. The machinery used by the fingers, instead of the keys of the D storic and common dute, gives facili-ties, rescurces and varieties of performance and execution imposable in either of the other dates. Difficulties, which on the common dute are simust insurmountable, are on the Boehm removed and no new ones created in their pieces. It is truly a most perfect wind insurment. One, who by nature a musician and a good manipulator and used to the old flute, can, in one or two weeks, taking only the time usually devoted to practice by learners, become so familiar with its peculiarities as to use it without much risk of mistake and embarrassment in the character of music to which he is accustomed; in fact the trouble of learning its use is a triffe, when compared with the satisfaction and de-light of making right music. "The system of hurmonic fingering," in the language of Clinton, "in the Books Flute, offers resources for the execution of passages in the third octave hitherto unknown." The benefits of the perfect tone of each note are also clearly perceived in its has nics, the use of which is in so many cases indispensable We say to Amateurs of the Flute examine the Boshm with

care and without prejudice. BUSINESS NOTICES.

RIGHT KIND OF ABOLITIONISM —That negro at Barnum's Museum who is involving while, is the greatest curiosity in the word. He is getting while intule by little. You can see the change yourself going on by looking at him. This is the right kind of abolitonism. If the colored people all turn while there will be an end to slavery.

TIMOLAT'S SULPHUR BATHS, 547 Pearl st. pear Broad. way, established in 1820 by Louis F Timolat from Paris, fo the cure of Rheumatiam, Eruptions of the skin. Colds. Mer-curial affections, &c. This is the first established and only Genuine Sulphur Bath in this city. We refer to Dr Valos-tine Mott. Dr. Rogers, Dr. Berger, Dr. Vache, and the principal physicians in this city. au/4 2:WAS

Saundens's Portable Dressing Case Factory, 14

Broadway, corner of Liberty at and 387 Broadway.—These cases combine many advantages over the imported, being made with the view for real service. All the articles con tained (therein are of a convenient size and good quality, among which may be enumerated the Metallic Tablet Surop for keeping razors in perfect order. COMFORT AND RASE IN WALKING -Brooks's new style of Buckship Boots, Shoes and Galters, the most comfortable

article that has ever been made, and the only thing that will cure corns, at his New York Boot and Shoe Emporium, 156 Fulton at is the best place in the city to get any style one may wish for—which for style, elegance, duranti-ity and cheapness cannot be surpassed. WATCHES AND GOLD PENS .- We don't remember of ever seeing a more beautiful assortment of Watches than that offered for sale by J. Y. Savage, 92 Fulton-st. He has them

of all kinds and prices. The Richelieu Ever pointed Gold Pens, of which so much has been said and sung are made and sold exclusively as above. COMB FACTORY, 387 BROADWAY -The most choice lection of open work dress Combs in Tortolae Sheli, Buffalo Horn, &c. to be seen in the city. Ladies will perceive the advantage of procuring combs at th's establishment om the fact that the greatest care is taken in the shaping

of each, so as to fit the head in the most perfect ma Combs made to order a'ter any pattern. Repairing done READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE .- DATEMPORT & Ganden, 47 Broadway, would invite the especial alles-tion of purchasers to their stock of Giothing, which is es-tirely new and particularly adapted to the Western ask Southern trade. They would confidently assert that the style as well as the superior manner in which the garmonic are made cannot be sufpassed by any establishment in the

HAIR DYING—FRALON'S Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at Platon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory, is Broadway.

Have you seen those new and beautiful Tapestry Three Ply and Patent Tapastry Ing. Carpets? They are in great demand, and positively to be found only at the famous Gar-pet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's. Those 4 and 5 shilling Engish Ing Carpets and 3 and 4 shilling Oil Cloths are unprecedently cheap.

Wiss! Wiss!-Citizens and Strangers are invited to is spect Phalon's new style of Wigs and Toupees. He keeps the largest and best assortment in the city, at his colebrated Walge Hair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-st

DAILY TRIBUNE is regularly delivered to subscribers in all parts of the city at 85 cents per month. Those who wish to be served with it will please leave, their names in the Bookstore of W. B. Zieber, who is our Agent for the